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ARRANGED CATALOGUE
OF THE
SEVERAL PUBLICATIONS WHICH HAVE APPEARED,
RELATING TO
THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE TOLERATION OF
PROTESTANT-DISSENTING-MINISTERS;
AND
THE REPEAL OF THE
CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS:
WITH REFERENCE TO THE AGITATION OF THOSE
QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT,
FROM THE YEAR M.DCC.LXXII, TO M.DCC.XC,
INCLUSIVE

L O N D O N:

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M DCC XC.

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P R E F A C E.

A preceding publication, to which this catalogue bears some relation, in regard to the general subject of religious liberty *, more particularly concerned the questions of the “right, utility, edification and success of establishing systematical confessions of faith and doctrine in protestant churches.”—The present, is confined to the question of toleration, as it affects the terms, on which the clergy among the protestant-dissenters shall be allowed to exercise their ministry ; and the right of eligibility in every citizen to the appointment to civil offices, independent of their compliance with the sacramental test now required by law.

It were foreign to the design of either of these tracts, to enter into the extent, obligation, and consistency of the christian and protestant principle, which leaves every man at full liberty to profess, publish, and teach his religious opinions, without

a 2

control

* See, *A short view of the controversies occasioned by the Confessional; and the petition to parliament for relief in the matter of subscription to the liturgy, and thirty-nine articles of the church of England*; the second edition; 1775. Johnson.

control or hindrance from any penal laws, expressed or implied, positive or negative.

The intention of this catalogue, is only to preserve a general and collected reference to what has been written on both sides of these questions ; that whenever the studies of an individual, or the future measures of any body of men, shall lead them to renew and prosecute the inquiry, they may, the more readily, have recourse to the facts and arguments adduced on the late occasions.

The former tract included a classed series of all the pamphlets that had then been written in consequence of that justly admired, and very valuable work, the **CONFESIONAL**, which was first published 1766 ; and of the **CLERICAL PETITION**, presented to parliament the 6th of February 1772. And though it will now admit of some considerable additions, which may, at no very distant time, be added to it, was tolerably correct, in the second edition, printed, 1775.

Some of the arguments made use of, in the course of the debate in the house of commons on the 6th of February, by several members, who were adverse to the petition of the clergy of the established church, and in habits of compliance with the prime minister, were considered as affording a very promising opportunity for an application to the legislature for an enlargement of the toleration of protestant-dissenting-ministers, who, (as had been

been observed in the house,) did not receive any of the revenues of the established church.

Frivolous as was the distinction, in a christian and protestant light, which was made by some of the principal speakers against the clerical petition ; the protestant-dissenters very properly availed themselves of the favorable disposition of the commons towards their case. Sometime in the latter end of March the same year (1772.) sir Henry Hoghton, introduced the subject : and on the 3d of April, leave was given to bring in a bill “ for the further relief of his majesty’s subjects dissenting from the church of England ;” when sir Henry Hoghton, sir George Savile, and sir William Meredith, were directed to prepare, and bring in the same *. The bill was accordingly presented and read the first time, on the 7th of April † : and on the question being put on the 11th of the same month, whether the bill should be read a second time, then, or on that day three months, it was carried in favor of the bill, by a considerable majority ‡. The opposers,

* Journals of the house of commons, vol. xxxiii. p. 660.

† Ib. p. 668.

‡ Upon the division,

Tellers for the <i>yeas</i> , Mr. Rice and Mr. Montagu	70
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Tellers for the <i>noes</i> , Sir Roger Newdigate and

Sir William Bagot	—	9
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Majority	—	61
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See Journals, ib. 696.

posers, inferior as they were in members, and surely not less so in argument, repeated their effort on the third reading, (May 8th.) when the house again divided on the usual question, whether the bill should pass;

Tellers for the *yeas*, Mr. Onslow and

Mr. Montagu - 75

Tellers for the *noes*, sir Roger Newdigate

and Mr. Page - 9

Majority 66

whereupon, the bill passed, and sir Henry Hoghton was ordered to carry it to the lords *.

But so little apparent agreement was there between the two houses upon this application for the enlargement of toleration, that upon the second reading of the bill in the house of lords on the 19th of May, (1772) on the question of commitment being put, it passed in the negative,—102 against 27 †.

On the third of February 1773, the application to the house of commons was repeated by the same member who had so successfully introduced it the preceding year. On the 22d of the same month, in a committee of the whole house, appointed to consider of such motion, Mr. Harris, sir Henry Hoghton, sir George Savile, Mr. Dyson, sir William Meredith, Mr. Frederick Montagu, and sir

Harbord

* Journals. vol. xxxiii. p. 740.

† Gent's Mag. vol. xl. p. 244.

Harbord Harbord, were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill: and on the 2d of March, the bill was read the first time, and on motion for reading it a second time, it was resolved in the affirmative, and ordered to be printed.*

The day following, (March 3,) a counter petition was presented to the house, which, on account of the singularity of its contents, I will transcribe from the journals,---barely premising, that the petitioners did no more answer the description of protestant-dissenting-ministers, interested in the bill, than the matter and spirit of the petition became christians and protestants. The journals record that "a petition of a great number of his majesty's subjects, the protestant-dissenting-ministers, and likewise others of his majesty's subjects dissenting from the church of England, was presented to the house, and read; setting forth,---that the petitioners being informed, application is making to the house for a bill for the relief of protestant-dissenting-ministers, in the matter of subscription, and for obtaining the relief for tutors and schoolmasters; and that the petitioners are well satisfied with the present mode of qualification, prescribed in the act of toleration, from a full conviction, in their own consciences, that the articles of the church of England,

* Journals. vol. xxxiv. p. 106. 146. and 164.

land, as now by law established, are true and important; and consider them as the basis of their hope, and the most powerful incentive to a sincere, stedfast, and cheerful obedience, and are contained in the holy scriptures; and that, by altering the law, it would set aside those essential doctrines contained in the articles of the church of England, on the faith of which the reformation was founded, as well as it would become the occasion of dissention and animosity amongst brethren, with whom we wish a continuance of the most cordial harmony; and of weakening, if not dissolving, that pleasing union, which happily subsists between the established church, and those who dissent from it: and, therefore, praying, that the petitioners may be heard, by their counsel, against the said bill passing into a law: and that they may have such other relief in the premises as the house shall think fit."---Whereupon it was ordered that the said petition do lie on the table, until the bill be read a second time, and that the petitioners be then heard, by their counsel, against the said bill, upon their petition, if they think fit *.

The second reading came on, the 10th of March, but no counsel appeared. The question was carried, upon a division.

Tellers

* Journ. vol. xxxiv. p. 166 and 167.

Tellers for the <i>yeas</i> , Mr. Onslow and sir Henry Hoghton	87
Tellers for the <i>noes</i> , sir William Bagot and sir Roger Newdigate	34
Majority	53 *

On the question, on the 17th of the same month, whether the house should go into a committee, another division took place.

Tellers for the <i>yeas</i> , Mr. C. J. Fox and sir Henry Hoghton	69
Tellers for the <i>noes</i> , sir William Bagot and Mr. Page	16
Majority	53 †

The 25th of March, the day appointed for the third reading of the bill (having been before reported and ordered to be engrossed on the 19th,) Mr. Chambers, Vinerian professor at Oxford, appeared as counsel for the petitioners, and was heard. After which, and a debate of several hours, the house divided on the motion, that the bill do pass.

Tellers for the <i>yeas</i> , Mr. Onslow and sir Henry Hoghton	65
Tellers for the <i>noes</i> , sir William Dolben and Mr. Page	14
Majority	51

* Journals. vol. xxxiv. p. 185.

† Ib. p. 204.

and sir Henry Hoghton was again ordered to carry the bill to the lords *.

The upper house, however, were equally tenacious of their judgment, and now, as on the former occasion, equally disposed to assist the hierarchy, and to do the work of the minister for him. They, accordingly, upon motion for committing the bill, after the second reading, (April 2d. 1773) again rejected the bill. †

In the year 1779, March 10th, the bill was a third time introduced to the attention of the house of commons ; on which day, the house resolved, that it would immediately go into a committee of the whole house ; which it did do accordingly, Mr. F. Montagu, in the chair ; who, on the 17th, reported and moved for leave to bring in a bill. A debate ensued, and on motion for adjournment for four months, the house divided.

Tellers for the <i>yeas</i> , sir William Bagot and sir Roger Newdigate	6
Tellers for the <i>noes</i> , Mr. F. Montagu and Mr. Ald. Sawbridge	77

* Journals, vol. xxxiv. p. 210 and 222.

† Among the speakers in favor of the bill, were the names of Richmond, Shelburne, Mansfield, Lyttelton, and Camden.—The other lords, who divided for the commitment of the bill were the dukes of Devonshire, Portland, Manchester, Northumberland, Athol, and Newcastle; marquis of Rockingham,

In consequence of which, leave was given, and further ordered that Mr. F. Montagu, sir Henry Hoghton, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Thomas Townshend, sir George Yonge, sir George Savile, the lord Beauchamp, Mr. Turner, Mr. Plumer, Mr. Pennant, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, sir Geo. Robinson, and sir William Howe, do prepare and bring in the same*.

The bill was accordingly presented and read the first time, March 22d; and a second time on the 30th, and ordered to be committed. The same day, "a petition of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, was presented to the house and read; taking notice of the said bill, and setting forth; that the same did not provide that such ministers and school-masters should

b 2 son and add to make

ingham; earls of Coventry, Tankerville, Talbot, Hardwick, Besborough, Buckinghamshire, and Northington; viscounts Say and Sele, and Torrington; lords Despenser, Romney, Trevor, Milton, and (Dr. John Green) bishop of Lincoln.

Contents	—	26	} in all 54.
Proxies	—	28	
Non-contents	—	65	} in all 151
Proxies	—	86	

See St. James's Chronicle of April 3d. 1773.

Two letters, addressed to the right reverend prelates, who a second time rejected the dissenters bill, were published on this occasion, which, it is presumed, were not, on a future day, without their effect. (printed for Johnson, 1773. 8vo.)

* Journals, vol. xxxvii. p. 214 and 259.

make any profession whatever of their belief in the fundamental doctrines of christianity, or even the authority of the holy scriptures, as containing a revelation of the will of God ; and that, without some such provision, dissenting-ministers and school-masters of all denominations will be at liberty to preach any doctrines, and instil into young minds any principles, how repugnant soever to the christian faith : the petitioners, therefore, entrusted by the very nature of their institution, with the education of youth in the principles of true religion, friends at the same time to toleration, so far as the same may be consistent with the interests of christianity, and the security of our happy establishment in church and state, pray that such bill, which they cannot but regard as injurious and dangerous to both, may not be permitted to pass into a law, under the unlimitted form in which it is now proposed."—This petition was ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole house.*

On

* Journals, vol. xxxvii. p. 282 and 299. Mr. Wilkes observed upon this petition, " that lord North, probably as a complaisant chancellor, had adopted the idea of imposing this test, from the petition of the university of Oxford. Their conduct had been uniform, to abridge, on every occasion, as far as they could, both religious and civil liberty. The noble lord was deservedly at their head. Their sister university had more liberal and enlarged sentiments. Cambridge refused to petition against a clear right of their brethren ; but Oxford persevered in the fatal maxims of arbitrary power in church

On the 28th of April, the house received the report of the committee, (which had sat on the 20th) when on the question, that the house do agree to an amendment proposed, (that the word "whole" stand part of the amendment) the house divided,

Tellers for the <i>yeas</i> , sir Roger Newdigate	
and Mr. Croftes	95
Tellers for the <i>noes</i> , the lord Middleton	
and Mr. F. Montagu	59
	—
	36

the bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time on the following Friday. Accordingly, on the 30th of April, the bill was read a third time, and passed, without a division; and Mr. F. Montagu ordered to carry it to the lords.†

The house of lords, having become better disposed towards religious liberty in the instance now a third time brought before them,—or "for other good causes and considerations them thereunto moving," finally concurred and passed the bill

church and state. The Oxford decree of 1683 still remained unrepealed. It is entered *in perpetuam rei memoriam* in the registry of the convocation.—What the *fundamental doctrines of christianity are*, and what is the canon of the holy scriptures, the university left to their chancellor, and *his majority* in that house to determine.”

See *The Speeches of Mr. Wilkes.* 8vo. 1786. p. 339 and 40.

† Journals, ib. 340. 354. and 360.

bill. A message was sent to the commons to announce their lordships' concurrence, on the 13th of May, and on the 15th, the bill received the royal assent by commission,* and is entitled, " an act for the further relief of protestant-dissenting-ministers and school-masters. (19 Geo. iii. c. 44.)

The more recent applications to parliament for the repeal of the corporation and test acts, have been successively made in 1787, 1789, and the present year 1790 :† and have been uniformly rejected

* Journals, vol. xxxvii p. 395 and 407.

† 1787. Wednesday March 28th.—Mr. Beaufoy moved, that an act made in the 13th year of the reign of Charles the second, entitled " an act for the well governing and regulating of corporations," might be read.

And the same was read accordingly.

He also moved, that an act made in the 25th year of the reign of Charles the second, entitled, " an act for preventing dangers which may happen from popish recusants," might be read.

And the same was read accordingly.

He then moved,—that this house will, immediately, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of so much of the said acts, as requires persons, before they are admitted into any office or place in corporations, or having accepted any office, civil or military, or any place of trust under the crown, to receive the sacrament of the lord's supper, according to the rites of the church of England."

The question being put, it passed in the negative.

Ayes, (including the tellers) — 100

Noes, (including the tellers) — 178

Majority against the motion — 78

See

jected by the house of commons in the first stage of parliamentary proceedings. On the two former occasions, the question was brought forward, and ably supported by Mr. Beaufoy; on the latter by

Mr.

See, *The substance of Mr. Beaufoy's speech, on his motion*, printed for Cadell, p. 59 and 60.

1789. Friday May 8—Mr. Beaufoy severally moved that the acts of the 13th and 25th of Charles the second might be read; which being read accordingly:—he then moved—“that a committee of the whole house be appointed to take into consideration so much of the said acts as related to protestant-dissenters, and to report their opinion on the same to the house.”

The question being put, it passed in the negative.

Ayes—102

Noes—122

Majority against the motion — 20

See *The debate on the repeal*, printed for Stockdale, p. 20 and 40.

1790. Tuesday, March 2d—Mr. Fox severally moved that the acts of the 13th and 25th of Charles the second might be read, which being read accordingly; he then moved,—“that this house do, immediately, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of so much of the said acts as requires persons before they are admitted to any office, civil or military, or any place of trust under the crown, to receive the sacrament of the lord's supper, according to the rites of the church of England.”

The question being put, it passed in the negative.

Tellers included { Ayes—105
Noes—294

Majority against the motion 189

See *Mr. Fox's two speeches on the corporation and test acts*, printed for Debrett, p. 63. and 86.

Mr. Fox, who, displayed that power of investigation, and of eloquence, which were equal to his eminent abilities, and the cause which he pleaded.

Other corresponding questions, immediately, if not equally, affecting the principles of religious liberty, and the consequent happiness of mankind, have also been brought before parliament since the presentation of the clerical petition.

In 1778. on the 14th of May, the late sir George Savile moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of certain penalties and disabilities provided in an act of the 10 and 11 of Will. iii. entitled, " an act to prevent the further growth of popery." He was seconded by the late Mr. Dunning. And it was thereupon ordered, *nomine contradicente*, that leave be given to bring in a bill for relieving his majesty's roman catholic subjects from certain penalties and disabilities imposed on them by the said act: and that sir George Savile, Mr. Dunning, the lord Beauchamp, Mr. serjeant Adair, Mr. Howard, Mr. Attorney General, the lord advocate of Scotland, lord John Cavendish, and Mr. Morton, do prepare and bring in the same *.

This bill was so unanimously well received by parliament, that it passed with more than usual rapidity through the forms of both houses, at the close

* Journals, vol. xxxvi. p. 979.

close of an interesting session. It was presented the day following, (May 15) read a second time on the 18th; committed and considered on the 20th; and read a third time, and passed, and sir Geo. Saville ordered to carry it to the lords on the 21st of the same month *.

The house of lords were no less expeditious in their proceedings. So early as the 2d of June their lordships sent a message to the commons that they had agreed to the bill with some amendments, and desired their concurrence. These were immediately taken into consideration and agreed to, and the amended bill returned to the lords the same day; and the next day (the 3d of June) received the royal assent †.

This act, short as it comes of giving the roman catholics a just toleration of their religious opinions, or the rights of citizenship, was afterwards made the shameless pretence for the outrages committed in the capital in 1780, which were no other than the ebullitions of the grossest bigotry and ignorance, attended by a daring impatience for plunder and depredation‡. What else can

* Journals, p. 983. 985, 986. 988, and 989.

† Ib. p. 999. 1005 and 1007.

‡ By this act, (18. Geo. iii. c. 60.) it is declared that nothing therein contained shall extend to any person, but such, who shall within six calendar months after passing of the

account for the deluded opposition to a law which had provided such abundant security to the civil government,

act, or of accruing of his title, being of the age of 21 years, or being of unsound mind, or in prison, or beyond the seas, then within six calendar months after such disability removed, take and subscribe an oath in the words following :

“ I. A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his majesty king George the third, and him will defend, to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity. And I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and traiterous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the crown in his majesty’s family, against any person or persons whatsoever ; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto the person taking upon himself the style and title of prince of Wales, in the life-time of his father, and who, since his death, is said to have assumed the style and title of king of Great Britain, by the name of Charles the third, and to any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of these realms. And I do swear, that I do reject and detest, as an unchristian and impious position, ‘ that it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever, for or under pretence of their being heretics ;’ and also that unchristian and impious principle, ‘ that no faith is to be kept with heretics.’ I further declare, that it is no article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject and abjure, the opinion, ‘ that princes excommunicated by the pope and council, or by any authority of the see of Rome, or by any authority

government, as would justly entitle the persecuted, and almost proscribed body of men who were
immediately

thority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subje~~cts~~, or any person whatsoever.' And I do declare, that I do not believe that the pope of Rome, or any foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or preeminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath; without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted by the pope, or any authority of the see of Rome, or any person whatever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the pope, or any other persons or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null or void." See Burn's Justice, title *popery*, vol. iv. p. 21. edit. 16th. 1788.

Upon this oath, it was very justly observed by a member of the house, in 1779, whom I have before cited, because his speech was published and is now before me, that " a roman catholic may believe these, (*i.e.* transubstantiation, adoration of the virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, renounced in the declaration against popery,) or purgatory, auricular confession, extreme unction ; and other doctrinal points ; yet if he will take what is really a *civil test*, the oath prescribed by the act of last year, that " he denies the pope, or any other foreign prince having any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within the realm, and that

the

immediately interested in it, to the perfect enjoyment of their civil and religious liberty. But when partial grievances are corrected by partial remedies, it always involves a departure from the tenable ground of first and consistent principles; and leaves two consequences, which long remain to militate against the arguments of truth and justice,---the powers that be are left in possession of the plea of right to do wrong, and the inexpediency of the measured relief is only discovered by its insufficiency.

The roman catholics, it has been said from good authority, intend to renew their application to parliament for the removal of some of the remaining impositions

he will be faithful, and bear true allegiance," which the most respectable roman catholics have done, he then has a claim to the same civil immunities with all other subjects. I wish not to offend, said he, but I declare that I am sorry the roman catholic has not the enjoyment of every franchise which is claimed by his fellow-subjects, on the same terms of allegiance, and giving the same security to the state. Gentlemen seem surprized, but it appears to me, by *that* oath the roman catholic directly abjures the *imperium in imperio*, gives security for the public peace, and allows the magistrate all the power, which the great purposes of society confer upon him. I plead his cause, because I think it that of religious liberty, and the rights of private conscience, no less than the cause of all protestant dissenters. Religion should teach us the most refined humanity, and *all her ways* should be *peace*.

Mr. Wilkes's speech on April 20, 1779.—See his *Speeches*, p. 335 and 336.

impositions under which they live: and that the non juring episcopalians of Scotland, are equally determined to seek redress from the penalties and reproach of those laws which are yet continued in force against them. And it is earnestly to be hoped that the scots nation in general will seriously consider the proscription which the sacramental test holds out against them; and, as well for the honor of our common christianity, as on account of the imposition upon themselves, unite with their fellow subjects of England in removing the hard and humiliating requisition, which is unknown in their own country;---has already been repealed in Ireland, and is imposed by no other government except that of England. And we may now the more confidently entertain this hope, because so lately as the 27th of the last month, the general assembly of the church of Scotland, unanimously passed some resolutions upon the subject; and appointed a committee to obtain a repeal of the test act, so far as it effects their church.*

But,

* The account of their proceedings, as it appeared in the Gazetteer of June 3, 1790, and which has been confirmed by collateral information, was as follows:

EDINBURGH. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, May 27. The overture from the presbytery of Jedburgh, respecting the test act, was read.

The

But, the principles of christianity and protestantism will never be established, consistently with the

The following resolutions were proposed by sir Harry Moncrieffe, and, after a debate, unanimously agreed to.

1st. That by a fundamental article in the treaty of union, the protestant religion and presbyterian church government are unalterably secured, as the only established religion and church government within this part of the united kingdom, and inseparable from the constitution of the british empire.

2d. That by the 4th article of the treaty of union it is provided, that there shall be an equal communication of all rights, privileges, and advantages, which belong to the subjects, either of England or Scotland, except where it is otherwise expressly agreed by the said treaty.

3d. That by an act of parliament of England, passed in the 25th year of the reign of Charles II. all persons within the realm of England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, holding any office or offices, civil or military, or receiving any pay, salary, fee, or wages, or having command or place of trust, from or under his majesty, or by authority derived from him, are liable to severe penalties and forfeitures, unless they shall, within a limited time after receiving or being admitted into such office, pay, salary, or wages, receive the sacrament of the lord's supper in some public church, upon some lord's day, according to the usage of the church of England; and that, in consequence of the said act, the members of the church of Scotland, holding british offices, civil or military, or receiving, as british subjects, any salary, fee, or wages, from or under his majesty, or by authority received from him, have been supposed liable to the penalties and forfeitures contained in the said statute, unless they receive the sacrament according to the usage of the church of England.

4th.

the pretensions of a christian and protestant government, until all penal laws connected with or dependent upon religious opinions, be erased from our statute books. This principle, which super-
cedes

4th. That as this constitution of the act constitutes a manifest inequality between the members of the two established churches of Great Britain, is injurious to the morals of the people of Scotland, and has a tendency to weaken and undermine the church of Scotland, it is the duty of the General Assembly, as the guardian of the religious establishment of Scotland, to take every legal and constitutional mode, and to embrace the earliest proper opportunity to obtain effectual relief from the grievances arising from the said act of the parliament of England, commonly called the test act, as affecting the members of this church.

After which sir Harry moved,

“ That a committee of this assembly shall now be appointed, with instructions to take the earliest opportunity to obtain redress of the grievances stated in the resolutions which the assembly have adopted, by every legal and constitutional mode which they shall judge to be most effectual.”

Which was also unanimously adopted.

The following committee was accordingly appointed, seven to be a quorum, and sir Harry Moncrieffe convener, viz. the moderator, professor Hill, Dr. Carlyle, Dr. M'Night, sir Harry Moncrieffe, Dr. Johnston, Mr. Lapsley, Mr. Dun, Dr. Charteris, Dr. Somerville, Mr. Walker, Dr. Wodrow, Mr. Welsh, ministers. The lord provost of Edinburgh, lord president, lord advocate, earl of Lauderdale, solicitor general, dean of faculty, procurator for the church, Robert M'Intosh, esq. Mr. Boyle, of Shewalton, Mr. Kennedy, of

Denure,

cedes all attention to the particular distinctions made by different denominations of christians, and, if adopted by the legislature, would unite the subjects of our government in harmony and love together, has, in part, been brought before the house of lords by earl Stanhope, so lately as in the course of last year *. And, though his lordship's bill was limited to the repeal of laws that are virtually obsolete, and now are seldom executed ; and, probably in accommodation to the prejudices and temper of the hierarchy, did not extend

Denure, Mr. John Clerke, advocate, professor Dalzel, ruling elders.

The debate lasted from twelve o'clock mid-day till near ten at night, and was as keenly contested as if the fate of the british empire had depended on the issue.

* May 18, 1789. Earl Stanhope moved for leave to bring in a bill " for relieving members of the church of England from sundry penalties and disabilities, to which by the laws now in force they may be liable, and for extending freedom in matters of religion to all persons, (papists only excepted) and for other purposes therein mentioned.---The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed. See the Diary ; or Woodfall's register of May 19, 1789. Where may be seen the best account we have of the noble earl's large statement of the penal laws to the house.—The bill was afterwards rejected, and certain bishops, who acknowledged the impracticability of executing the laws in question, and admitted them to have deservedly become obsolete, were most forward to object to the repeal of them.

extend to the protection and indemnification of those who believed in transubstantiation, or those who disbelieved the doctrine of a trinity in unity, the bill was supposed to be rejected through the influence of the bishops.

This short detail of the late successive efforts which have been made, in various forms, in favour of religious liberty, by the members of the established church, and by protestant and roman catholic dissenters, is offered to the public, as an introduction to the following catalogue of what has been written on the same subject, which will exhibit at large the arguments which have been adduced by both parties;—as also the fallacy and the virulence with which the movers in these wise and righteous applications have been treated by their opponents of various descriptions.

The address to the people of England, very recently published by the committee appointed to conduct the last application to parliament, and authenticated by the signature of the chairman, is subjoined to this narrative, from a desire that the denomination of people, who delegated to them so honourable a trust, may speak, by their proper

proper representatives in this case, at the close of their late defeat in the house of commons; a defeat, which, it is to be hoped, will unite them in principle, and re-animate them to exertion and perseverance.

The report, which precedes this address in the single sheet, lately circulated, (dated May 13, 1790) contains a plan for " a standing committee, to be formed from the whole body of dissenters of the three denominations, for the purpose of concerting and pursuing measures for obtaining relief from the legislature on the subject of the test-laws," which appears to be the most likely means of carrying into effect, with temper and firmness, the just and wise resolutions of a determined and injured, although very numerous and respectable, body of citizens.

June 10th, 1790.

TO

TO THE

PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

An address from the committee of protestant dissenters, appointed to conduct the application to parliament for the repeal of the test-laws.

THE late application to parliament, for the repeal of the corporation and test acts, appeared so clearly founded on the unalterable principles of reason and justice, that we cannot but regard the manner in which it was defeated, and the violent spirit that has been raised against us, not only as an injury to ourselves, but as a discredit to the character of a free and enlightened nation. All that we claimed from our country, was to be delivered from certain ignominious disqualifications imposed by laws, which deprived us of our rights as men and as citizens. By these laws, unless we take the sacrament of the lord's supper according to the usage of the church of England, in violation of our consciences, we are not only excluded from corporation-offices, though we

should be unanimously elected to them by those who, from a personal knowledge of our characters, must be the best judges of our merits, but are made incapable of being appointed to any office or place of trust, whether civil, military, or naval, or of receiving from the king any reward for services done to the public, without becoming liable to disabilities and penalties, which would strip us of many of our dearest rights, and place us nearly in the situation of proscribed outlaws. Was it to be expected that we should continue for ever silent under grievances, thus disgraceful and galling to every liberal mind ? If we had not sought for the redress of them, we should have been wanting to the feelings and dignity of freemen. Nor, in seeking for redress, have we pursued any irregular or unjustifiable measures, but have referred ourselves peaceably and respectfully to the body in which the right of making and of altering laws is constitutionally vested.

It has, indeed, been injuriously represented that we have claimed a right to be appointed to offices at our own discretion : but nothing can be more contrary to truth. Our only wish is not to be debarred by religious tests (in consequence of our religious tenets, for which we are accountable to God alone,) from elegibility to offices, in which we

we are equally interested with our fellow-citizens when we are found to possess the civil qualifications appointed for holding them. That our religious profession is not in itself criminal is acknowledged even by our opponents, since it is universally declared by them that they wish to tolerate us in our religion; and it is not to be suspected that they are willing to tolerate what they believe to be a crime. But, if we are not chargeable with guilt for worshipping God according to our consciences, on what reasonable pretence are we deprived of our civil rights? Our opinions in religion do not render us less able, less willing, or less worthy, to act in a public capacity, and to perform the most faithful and zealous services to our king and our country.

From the manner, however, in which our application to parliament has been opposed, and from the writings, which, with so much virulence, have appeared against us, it seems as if we were regarded as disloyal subjects. But we spurn with indignation at this charge. It is unjust, in the highest degree, to cast such a reproach upon persons, who have been uniformly and ardently devoted to the frame of our government, as settled at the revolution, and to the princes of the house of Brunswick. For the truth of this assertion we appeal to the whole

of our conduct for more than a century past. The two rebellions, for example, of 1715 and 1745, could not boast the support of a single protestant-dissenter. Nor did we content ourselves with a negative loyalty, but engaged in active services for the preservation of the sovereign, and the civil and religious liberties of the nation. In these services we exposed ourselves to the penalties of the very laws we complain of. Justice and gratitude would have required that these laws should then have been abolished ; but the only return we received was an indemnification* for our meritorious conduct in daring

[* The word “ indemnification” does not appear sufficiently to express the humiliating situation to which the protestant-dissenters were reduced by their allegiance and loyalty in the years 1745 and 1746, or indeed the intention and operation of the act of parliament, to which it refers. The statute in question was 20 Geo. ii. c. 52. which passed 1747, soon after the close of the last rebellion ; and is entitled, “ an act for the king’s most gracious, general, and free pardon.” The words of the act, which was to cover all “ treasons, misprisions of treasons, felonies,” and all other delinquencies, (except the offences and offenders therein particularly excepted) are, “ acquitted, pardoned, released, and discharged.” Under the present state of the law, this pardon applied equally to the *pardon* of those protestant-dissenters, who had assisted government in the suppression of the rebellion without taking the sacramental test, as of those persons who had been actively employed in fomenting, and supporting it.]

daring to oppose the enemies of the constitution and of the Hanover succession.

Whilst such has been the invariable course of our behaviour, we cannot avoid expressing our surprise and concern that we should so often be reproachfully branded with the name of republicans. If there be any meaning in this term, as malignantly applied to us by our enemies, it must be intended to denote, that we wish to overturn the present constitution, and to establish a republic on the ruins of the monarchical part of our government. But every imputation of this kind we absolutely disclaim and deny. The dissenters in no wise deserve the appellation of republicans, but in common with all the people of the kingdom, that is, in opposition to arbitrary power. None can be more sensible than we are of the excellence of the principles of our free constitution, or more zealous for its preservation and continuance.

But the grand topic of declamation on the present occasion is the danger that would ensue to the church, from the repeal of the sacramental test-jaws. The unjust and ill founded alarm excited on this head has revived the unchristian spirit of those bigoted times, which disgrace the annals of our country. It is astonishing that the public, in this enlightened

enlightened age, could have been influenced by such an idle phantom. Without entering into the speculative question concerning a peculiar alliance said to subsist between the present established church and the state, of which we can form no idea in a protestant country, which has long renounced all foreign supremacy, we may, with the utmost confidence, assert, that no possible danger could have arisen from the repeal of the acts in view. The ecclesiastical constitution of this kingdom is too firmly established to rest upon these statutes. It subsisted previously to the laws in dispute, and we cannot conceive why it should not subsist as firmly without them.—It was with no hostile intention that we engaged in the late applications to parliament; but merely to claim our rights as faithful citizens and loyal subjects, and to rescue ourselves from unmerited dishonour. The most zealous dissenters have only wished to maintain their cause by reason and argument. Though we are impelled by conscience to dissent in certain matters of religion from the majority of our countrymen, we firmly deny that we have ever aimed, either in speculation or practice, at political power for the purpose of injuring the established church. At the same time that we assert our claim to think and act for ourselves in our religious capacities, we allow the same privilege to others. And our general good-will

will to our brethren of the establishment has been evinced by the tenor of our conduct. We have not opposed the legal demands which have been made upon us for the support of the church: we have not asked for a repeal of the laws that relate to her benefices: we have left her revenues, powers, and privileges unmolested; and, in our voluntary contributions to clergymen, we have rather exceeded, than been deficient.

It would carry us too far to enter into all the objections which inattention, ignorance, prejudice, and art, have raised against our application to parliament. They have been completely answered in various publications; and some of them may, perhaps, be noticed in a future address to our countrymen. Let it suffice to say, at present, that we are not discouraged by our late defeat; but shall cherish the confidence, that, when the application for relief from our grievances is renewed, we shall not be censured as obstinately persisting in fruitless attempts. The time will speedily arrive, when a generous nation, that of late has been misled by false alarms, and insidious and bigoted misrepresentations, shall return to calmer feelings and more sober reflection. A restoration to our rights must necessarily result from the progress of truth, justice, and sound policy. Great Britain, which so long

has appeared with such distinguished splendor in the annals of civil and religious liberty, will not suffer her well-earned glory to depart from her. She will not permit herself to be exceeded by other countries, in the regards which are due to the rights of men and of citizens, and to the claims of faithful and loyal subjects.

Signed by order of the committee,

EDWARD JEFFRIES, chairman.

London, May 11, 1790.



A CATALOGUE of the publications occasioned
by the several applications to parliament for
the relief of protestant-dissenting-ministers
and school-masters, in the years 1772, 1773,
and 1779.

Mr. Israel Mauduit's *CASE* of the dissenting-ministers. Addressed to the lords spiritual and temporal (a). To which is added, a copy of the bill proposed for their relief. 8vo. pp. 53. *Wilkie*, 1s.

[Vol. I.]

1772.

May.

(1.)

July.

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(2.)

REMARKS on the *postscript* to the *Case*, &c. by Israel Mauduit; in a letter to that gentleman. Being a full and faithful representation of the proceedings of those ministers, as to the late application to parliament. By a firm friend to truth, liberty, and charity. 8vo. pp. 32. *Bladon*, 2d. edit. 6d.

A LETTER to the protestant-dissenting-ministers, who lately solicited parliament for further relief (b). 8vo. pp. 59. *Flexney*, 1s.

June.

(3.)

Mr.

(a) In the St. James's Chron. of April 14, and Lond. Chron. of April 28th, 1772. the author of *the case* was desired by *A disinterested well-wisher to the christian liberty of all mankind*, to explain his twelfth reason, wherein he says, that "the reasons for which subscription is deemed necessary under an establishment, do not extend to the case of toleration."

(b) Some of the principles of this letter-writer were judiciously controverted by several pens in the public prints. See a letter from *Hubert Languet* in the Lond. Chron. of June 27. and another from *A lay protestant dissenter* in the same paper of July 7. and a third from *A. B.* in the same chronicle of August 6, 1772. See also a paper signed *Mauduit* in the Gen. Even. Post of Oct. 15, 1772.

(c) Mr. Radcliff's zeal was expressed not only in eloquent, but in some strong and nervous periods, or, as Dr. Kippis very justly calls them, "the language of manly indignation." (See his *Vindication*, &c. p. 72 and 73.) This provoked a feeble opponent, (A.M.) in the St. James's Chronicle of July 25, 1772.

1772.
July.
(4.) Mr. Radclift's SERMON preached to a congregation of protestant dissenters, at Crutched-friars ; occasioned by the denial of relief, respecting subscription to the articles of the church of England (c). 8vo. pp. 32. *Domville*, 6d.

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(5.) CANDID THOUGHTS on the application of some protestant-dissenting-ministers to parliament, for abolishing the subscription required of them by the toleration act. By an orthodox dissenter. 8vo. pp. 25. *Goldsmith*. 6d.

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(6.) Dr. Kippis's VINDICATION of the protestant-dissenting-ministers, with regard to their late application to parliament (d). 8vo. pp. 108. *Robinson*. 1s. 6d.

August.
(7.) Dr. Stennet's FREE AND DISPASSIONATE ACCOUNT of the late application of the protestant-dissenting-ministers to parliament. In a letter to a friend (e). 8vo. pp. 55. *Buckland*, 6d.

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(8.) Mr. Towgoed's CALM AND PLAIN ANSWER to the enquiry,---Why are you a dissenter from the church of England ? containing some remarks on its doctrines, spirit, constitution, and some of its offices and forms of devotion : 8vo. pp. 72. *Buckland*. 1s.

Mr.

(d) Dr. Kippis having made some distinction between the cases of the established and dissenting clergy, while, in truth, one common principle equally affects both, a letter upon this subject, signed, *a Petitioner* was published in the Lond. Chron. of August 18, 1772 and appeared also the next post (Aug. 20.) in the Gen. Even. Post.---Another writer, who subscribes himself R. B. S. in the Lond. Chron. of Aug. 20, addressed the doctor on the subject of the same distinction, and which letter was severally published in the Whitehall of Aug. 22.---the Gen. Even. Post of Aug. 27, and the St. James's Chron. of Sept. 15, 1772. See also *Hoadly* in the Gen. Even. Post of Oct. 29. which equally concerned doctors Kippis and Stennet.

(e) A letter was addressed to Dr. Stennet in the St. James's Chron. of Oct. 1, 1772. signed *a dissenting minister*, objecting to some difficulties attending the proposed mode of procuring certificates. In the Lond. Chron. and Gen. Even. Post of Sept. 5, 1772. *Capnio* reproved the hasty and invidious disavowal of the principles of the petitioning clergy. This letter did not pass without something like an answer ; see the signature of W. S. in the Gen. Even. Post of Sept. 15 ;---but, the *vicar of the parish* in the same paper of Oct. 22d. left Dr. Stennet's distinctions indefensible.---*Stephen Steel*, in a letter addressed to the Bp. of London, in the Lond. Chron. of Sept. 12. also reprehended some illiberal declarations of Dr. S. against the petitioning clergy.



Mr. Fownes's ENQUIRY into the principles of toleration, the degree in which they are admitted by our laws, and the reasonableness of the late application made by the dissenters to parliament for an enlargement of their religious liberties (f). 8vo. pp. 110. Buckland. 2s.

1772.
October.
(9.)

[Vol. II.]

Mr. Hutchins's FREE THOUGHTS on a late application November of some dissenting-ministers to parliament, in a letter to the Rev. Wherein is proved, that the (10.) prayer of their petition originated with sentiment: to which are added Remarks on the new test; with a few strictures on the different pieces published in defence of the said application. 8vo. pp. 53. A. Bell. 1s.

Dr. Williams's SERIOUS and EARNEST ADDRESS to December gentlemen of all denominations, who opposed the late application of the protestant-dissenting-ministers to parliament, for relief in the matter of subscription. 8vo. pp. 46. Robinson, 1s.

Mr. Case's OBJECTIONS against allowing any human authority in matters of religion, (occasioned by a late application to parliament,) in a letter to a friend. 8vo. pp. 25. Chelmsford, printed: London, Griffn. 6d.

Dr. Kippis's VINDICATION, &c. second edition, corrected and enlarged. 8vo. pp. 123. Robinson. 2s.

Dr. Tucker's LETTERS to the rev. Dr. Kippis, occasioned by his treatise, entitled, *A vindication of the protestant dissenting ministers* (g), &c. 8vo. pp. 135. Bladon. 2s. 6d.

1773.
January.
(14.)

A 2

RELIGION

(f) John Bell directed a letter in the Lond. Chron. of Dec. 24, 1772. to this ingenious writer: which was noticed and replied to in the appendix to the second edit. of the *Enquiry* soon afterwards published. See Note v. p. 125.

(g) In the Lond. Chron. of March 18, 1773. there is a letter to Dr. Tucker, on the publication of his letters to Dr. Kippis, signed, R. B. S. wherein the dean is told of his improper discrimination between the cases of the clerical petitioners, and the dissenting-Ministers; and received some deserved correction for his repeated flings at the former.—*Sabellius* very smartly calls the dean.

1773. ✓ RELIGION NOT THE MAGISTRATE'S PROVINCE, or, January. Arguments from reason and scripture against the civil magistrate's claim of authority in the province of religion, illustrated by the writings of sundry eminent conformists. Occasioned by a late application to parliament, and humbly submitted to the consideration of the liberal and ingenuous in Britain. By Philotheorus, [Dr. C. Fleming,] 8vo. pp. 82. *Robinson*, 1s. 6d.

— (16.) Dr. Furneaux's ESSAY ON TOLERATION: with a particular view to the late application of the protestant-dissenting-ministers to parliament, for amending, and rendering effectual, the act of the first of William and Mary, commonly called the act of toleration (b). 8vo. pp. 75. *Cadell*, 1s. 6d.

February. Mr. Fell's GENUINE PROTESTANTISM; or, the unalienable rights of conscience defended: in opposition to the late and new mode of subscription proposed by some dissenting-ministers; in three letters to the rev. Mr. Pickard, chairman of the committee who conducted their late application to parliament (i). 8vo. pp. 64. *Dilly*, 1s. 6d.

AN
dean to task in the St. James's Chron. of Feb. 2, 1773. for his attachment to and defence of the sign of the cross in baptism; and in reply *Staurophorus*, in the same paper of the 5th of Oct. following, attempts a vindication of this relic from its antiquity. Dr. Tucker's semipelagian or arminian senses were attended to by R. R. N. in the St. James's Chron. of Sept. 18, 1773.

(b) It cannot be omitted, where the name of Dr. Furneaux occurs, to mention his *Letters to the honourable Mr. Justice Blackstone, concerning his exposition of the act of toleration, and some positions relative to religious liberty, in his celebrated "Commentaries on the laws of England,"* the second edition, with additions, and an appendix, [containing Mr. Justice Foster's arguments in the court of judges delegates, and the speech of lord Mansfield in the house of lords, in the cause between the city of London, and Allen Evans, Esq.]

(i) At the conclusion of Mr. Fell's pamphlet was advertized, as soon will be published, "Achan's Golden Wedge; or royal bounty influence, traced and displayed from March 1723, to the present time: with seasonable advice to lord North, and the body of protestant dissenting Ministers."—This account being long delayed, and indeed never appearing, induced a writer, who signs himself *Verax*, in the Lond. Even. Post of March 5, 1774. to call upon Mr. Fell from the promised history. In the same paper of the 26th. of the same month *Veritas* denies Mr. Fell's having any knowledge of such advertisement, before it was printed, or his being in possession of any particular information on that subject.

[Vol. III.]

AN ADDRESS to the right rev. the bishops of the church of England; with relation to the bill of the dissenters. 8vo. pp. 29. *Bladen*, 6d.

1773.
April.
(18.)

Mr. Wilton's APOLOGY for the renewal of an application to parliament by the protestant-dissenting-ministers. Addressed to the thirteen ministers who protested against it. 8vo. pp. 107. *Buckland*, 1s. 6d.

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(19.)

A COLLECTION of the several papers relating to the application made to parliament in 1772 and 1773, by some of the protestant-dissenting-ministers, for relief in the matter of subscription to the doctrinal articles of the church of England (k). 8vo. pp. 50. *Wilkie*, 1s.

May.
(20.)

Mr. R. Hutchings's (*Gospel truths displayed, and gospel ministers duty, in a day of great defection proved*,) SERMON preached before the society of protestant-dissenters, meeting at the New-York coffee-house: occasioned by the rejection of the dissenters' bill. Delivered April 13, 1773. With an address to the orthodox party who joined in the late application. 8vo. pp. 60. *Simmons*, 6d.

1773.
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(21.)

Two LETTERS addressed to the right rev. prelates, who a second time rejected the dissenters' bill. 8vo. pp. 123. *Johnson*, 2s.

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(22.)

Mr. Fownes's ENQUIRY into the principles of toleration, &c. the second edition, with considerable additions. 8vo. pp. 128. Shrewsbury, printed: London, *Buckland*, 2s. 6d.

January.
(23.)

Dr. Gibbons's OBJECTIONS against the application to the legislature for relief for protestant-dissenting-ministers, and dissenting-tutors and school-masters, dispassionately considered and obviated. 8vo. pp. 26. *Buckland*, 6d.

May.
(24.)

Mr. Fawcett's

(k) In the London Magazine for March 1775. (p. 339.) the Resolutions of the Essex ministers against religious tests, are given by a dissenting-minister in the country. And *Probus*, in the same Magazine for July following, animadverts, in harsh and angry terms, on the circular letter of the committee dated February 14, 1775.

[Vol. IV.] Mr. Fawcett's SERMON on religious liberty, preached
 1773. at Kidderminster, Nov. 5, 1773, entitled, *The encouraging
 prospect that religious liberty will be enlarged*: considered, and
 December (25.) applied to the case of protestant-dissenters (1). 8vo. pp. 28.
 Shrewsbury, printed. London, *Buckland*. 6d

1774. Mr. Toulmin's TWO LETTERS on the late applications
 January. to parliament by the protestant-dissenting-ministers: one,
 (26.) an address to the dissenting-laity on the subject of those ap-
 plications. The other, an enquiry into the lawfulness of
 the declaration proposed to be substituted in the room of
 subscription to the articles of the church of England. 8vo.
 pp. 85. *Johnson*, 2s.

1775. Mr. Fell's FOURTH LETTER to the rev. Mr. Pickard.
 January. on genuine protestantism; being a full reply to the rev.
 (27.) Mr. Toulmin's defence of the dissenters' new mode of sub-
 scription. 8vo. pp. 46. *Dilly*, 1s.

1774. ✓ THE JUSTICE AND UTILITY of penal laws for the di-
 January. rection of conscience examined; in reference to the dis-
 (28.) senters late application to parliament: addressed to a mem-
 ber of the house of common (m). [By the rev. Joseph Fell.]
 8vo. pp. 128. *Dilly*, 2s.

A LETTER

(1) The partial and limited idea of christian liberty entertained by Mr. Fawcett, and the ill deserved compliments paid to the bishops, in this sermon, are very properly noticed by *Hooper*, in the Whitehall Even. Post of Jan. 15, 1774.

(m) The intelligent and ingenious author of this tract had some attention paid him, and some hints given him by a writer, who assumed the name of *Locke* in the Lond. Chron. of March 3d. 1774; which letter was answered by another correspondent, who subscribed himself *Paul*, in two letters in the same paper of March 10 and April 5. following. *Locke* replied in that of June 9th. and *Paul* had the last word in the paper of the 18th of the same month.---N B. The two letters of *Paul* in the said chronicle of March 10 and April 5. were republished in the London Magazine for June 1774; (p. 277) but without any notice being taken of his correspondent, who had answered them. They were, however, introductory to an history, by the same writer, of the then late applications to parliament by the protestant-dissenting-ministers, and a list of the minority of that body, who voted against any substituted subscription: together with an account of the *Regium donum*. See Lond. Mag. for June and Nov. 1774. (p. 431 and 545) and for Jan. 1775. (p. 5).

✓ A LETTER to the right reverend father in God, ^{1774.} Shute [Barrington] lord bishop of Landaff (*n*). From a ^(29.) petitioner. [By the rev. Benjamin Thomas.] 8vo. pp. 51. Marlborough, printed: London, *Buckland*, 6d.

Mr. Wilton's REVIEW of some of the articles of the church of England, to which a subscription is required of protestant-dissenting-ministers (*o*). 8vo. pp. 233. *Buckland*, 4s.

Dr. Tucker's RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE no part of the general plan either of the mosaic or christian dispensation, proved by scriptural inferences and deductions, after a method entirely new. 8vo. pp. 55. Gloucester, printed: London, *Rivington*, 1s.

AN ATTEMPT to state in a short, plain, and impartial manner, the principal arguments which have been used in the controversy betwixt the church of England and protestant-dissenters. 4to. pp. 26. Cambridge, printed: London, *Dilly*. 1s.

An ADDRESS to protestant-dissenters of all denominations on the approaching election of members to parliament, with respect to the state of public liberty in general, and of american affairs in particular. 12mo. pp. 57. *Johnson*. 2d.

HUMAN AUTHORITY in matters of faith, repugnant to christianity: illustrated in two discourses on Matt. xxiii. 8. With a prefatory address explaining the particular occasion of offering them to the public. 8vo. pp. 57. *Johnson*, 1s. 6d.

The

(*n*) In the London Even. Post of February 22, 1774. *An Episcopalian* corrects a mistake of this letter-writer to the bishop of Landaff, respecting the late bishop of Carlisle, (Dr. Edmund Law,) who is justly defended from the general suspicions entertained of some of the brotherhood.

(*o*) A writer under the name of *Tillotson* addressed himself to Mr. Wilton in the Whitehall Even. Post of May 7, 1774. upon occasion of his having repeated, in his preface, that distinction, which had before been made by and corrected in others, between the plea of the clergy of the establishment and protestant-dissenting-ministers.

1775.

(35.) The orthodox dissenting minister's REASONS for a farther application to parliament, for relief in the matter of subscription to the articles of the church of England. 12mo. pp. 24.---*Buckland*, 2d.

1777.

(36.)

A LETTER to the body of protestant dissenters; and to protestant-dissenting ministers of all denominations. 8vo. pp. 41. *Almon* 1s.

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(37.)

✓ THE POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDUCT of the dissenters vindicated; in answer to a letter addressed to THE WHOLE body of protestant dissenters. (By Mr. Benj. Thomas.) 8vo. pp. 92. *Dilly*, 1s. 6d.

1779.

(38.)

CONSIDERATIONS on the bill now pending in parliament, for the further relief of protestant dissenting ministers, and schoolmasters. By a friend to the constitution. 4to. pp. 6. *Dixwell*, 6d.

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(39.)

Mr. David Williams's NATURE AND EXTENT of intellectual liberty, in a LETTER to Sir George Saville, Bart. occasioned by an error on a fundamental principle of legislation, supported by his credit and eloquence in the debate on the dissenting bill, March 17, 1779. 8vo. pp. --- *Dodfley*, 1s

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(40.)

CONSIDERATIONS on the Dissenters' bill; or, the propriety of protestant dissenting ministers acceding to a declaration of their belief in the holy scriptures, annexed to a bill now depending in parliament, for the farther enlargement of religious liberty. 8vo. pp. --- *Robson*, 6d.

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(41.)

Mr. John Palmer's FREE THOUGHTS on the inconsistency of conforming to any religious test, as a condition of toleration, with the true principle of protestant dissent. 8vo. pp. 46. *Johnson*, 1s.

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(42.)

The CASE of a dissent and separation from a civil establishment of the christian religion fairly stated. By the late rev. Thomas Mole. 8vo. pp. 160. *Johnson*.

A CATALOGUE of the publications occasioned
by the application to parliament for the re-
peal of the corporation and test acts,—
Wednesday March 28, 1787.

THE CASE of the protestant dissenters with reference [Vol. I.]
to the test and corporation acts.---A single fo. sheet. 1787.

Published by the committee, appointed at a gene-
ral meeting of the deputies of the three deno-
minations of dissenters, held at Dr. Williams's
library on Friday 5th of January 1787, to con-
sider of an application to parliament, for the re-
peal of the corporation and test acts. (1.)

OBSERVATIONS upon the case of the protestant dissenters. By a lay-member of the church of England. 8vo.
pp. 16.---Debrett, 6d. (2.)

A LETTER to the deputies of protestant dissenting congregations, in and about the cities of London and Westminster: on their intended application to parliament for the repeal of the corporation and test acts. 12mo. pp.
33. Buckland, 1s. (3.)

Bishop Sherlock's ARGUMENTS against a repeal of the corporation and test acts *: wherein most of the pleas ad-
vanced (4.)

(p) Bishop Sherlock wrote, in the year 1718, a *Vindication of the Corporation and Test acts in answer to Bishop Hoadly's Reasons for the repeal of them*. But there is good authority for saying that he afterwards entirely changed his opinion upon these subjects.---See the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. vi. part ii. article. (SHERLOCK) p. 231. where it is said "He did not at all approve of those writings against bishop Hoadly, and, in his latter years, told a friend that he was a young man when he wrote them, and he would never have them collected into a volume."---See also the life of bishop Sherlock, prefixed to the sixth edition of his Discourses, 1772, where we are again told, by his biographer and friend, that "bishop Sherlock afterwards disapproved the part he took in this

1787.

vanced in a paper now circulating, styled, *The case of protestant dissenters, &c.* are discussed. With a dedication to the right honourable William Pitt. 8vo. pp. 73. *Robinsons, &c.* 1s. 6d.

(5.)

Bishop Hoadly's **REFUTATION** of bishop Sherlock's *Arguments, &c.* wherein the justice and reasonableness of such a repeal are clearly evinced. 8vo. pp. 78. *Dilly.* 1s. 6d.

(6.)

The **RIGHT** of protestant dissenters to a compleat toleration, asserted; or an *Essay*, containing an historical review of their situation under the laws imposing the sacramental test on persons admitted to offices; and shewing the imposition of that test to be unjust with respect to the protestant dissenters of England and the natives of North Britain, as well as inexpedient; with an answer to the objection urged from the act of union with Scotland; and proofs that the present is the proper time for applying to parliament for the necessary redress. To which is added, a *Postscript*, in reply to the arguments of bishop Sherlock on the subject of the test laws, lately re-published. 8vo. pp. 228. *Johnson.* 3s. 6s.

(7.)

An **APPEAL** to the candour, magnanimity, and justice of those in power, to relieve from severe and opprobrious severities and penalties, a great number of their fellow subjects, who will give every security and testimony of their fidelity and attachment to the present establishment, which does not oblige them to violate the rights of conscience. 8vo. pp. 13. no publisher's name. [Johnson.]

(8.)

DEBATE on the repeal of the test and corporation acts in the house of commons, March 28, 1787, containing the speeches of Mr. Beaufoy, sir H. Hoghton, lord North, lord Beauchamp, Mr. Smith, sir J. Johnstone, Mr.

"dispute, and would never suffer his pamphlets to be re-printed." ---And, agreeably to the mature judgement and request of this eminent prelate, his pamphlets remain *only* in their original editions, save indeed the late impression of his *Vindication*, which, for temporary and party purposes, has been obtruded on the public, contrary to the expressed sentiment and desire of the right reverend author.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Young, Mr. Courtenay, and
sir W. Dolben. 8vo. pp. 60. *Stockdale.* 1s 6d. (q).

1787.

The SUBSTANCE of the SPEECH delivered by Henry
Beaufoy, Esq. in the house of commons, upon the 28th of
March 1787, on his motion for the repeal of the test and
corporation acts; including also the substance of his reply.
(r). 8vo. pp. 60. *Cadell.* 1s.

(q.)

Mr. Berrington's ADDRESS to the protestant-dissenters [Vol. II.]
who have lately petitioned for a repeal of the corporation (10.)
and test acts. 8vo. pp. 56. *Robinsons.* 1s.

✓ A LETTER to a member of parliament, on the case of
the protestant-dissenters; and the expediency of a general
repeal of all penal statutes that regard religious opinions.
8vo. pp. 37. *Faulder.* 1s.

(11.)

Dr. Priestley's LETTER to the Rt. hon. William Pitt,
first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer;
on the subjects of toleration and church establish-
ments; occasioned by his speech against the repeal of the
test and corporation acts, on Wednesday the 28th of
March 1787. 8vo. pp. 45. *Johnson.* 1s

(12.)

CURSORY REMARKS on the reverend Dr. Priestley's
letter to the chancellor of the exchequer: containing
hints, humbly offered in favour of the establishment, and
opposed to the principles contained in that publication; in

(13.)

B 2

a letter

(q) For a list of the members of the house of commons who
voted for going into a committee to consider of the repeal of the
corporation and test acts on the 28 of March 1787. See the Re-
port of the committee to the deputies dated 3d Dec. 1788.--and
the appendix to Mr. Loft's History of the corporation and test
acts. 1790. p. 36--40. and the end of the Debates in 1789.
printed for J. Johnson.

(r) Lord North's speech was republished in 1790--in "The
speeches of lord North, on the corporation and test acts in 1787
and 1789"---8vo. *Walter.*--See the next series.

(13.) a letter addressed to the doctor. by a layman. 8vo. pp. 57. *Dennis, 1s.*

(14.) REMARKS on Dr. Priestley's letter to the Rt. hon. Mr. Pitt, in a second address to the candidates for orders, in both universities (s). 8vo. pp. 36. *Robinsons, 1s.*

(15.) Mr. W. Hunter's LETTER to Dr. Priestley, F.R.S. &c.---in answer to his letter to the Rt. hon. William Pitt, &c.---on the subject of the repeal of the test-act, and the abolition of subscription, &c. 8vo. pp. 46. *Wilkie, 1s.*

(16.) CARICATURE ANTICIPATIONS and ENLARGEMENTS; occasioned by a late pious proclamation; also by two celebrated speeches in parliament relative to a repeal of the test act; the one, by lord North; the other, by the chancellor of the exchequer. With explanatory notes, suitable illustrations, anecdotes, &c. 8vo. pp. 48. *Kearlsey, 1s.*

(s) The former address, was on the subject of Dr. Priestley's letters to the candidates for orders, in his *Defences of Unitarianism for the year 1787.*

A CATALOGUE (continued) of the publications occasioned by the application to parliament for the repeal of the corporation and test acts,—Friday, May 8th. 1789.

Upon the failure of the application to parliament in 1787, the committee, appointed to consider and conduct the same, made their report to a general meeting of the deputies of the three denominations of protestant-dissenting-ministers in and near London, at Dr. Williams's library, on Friday, May 4th. in that year (1787)---when it was resolved to renew the application in 1788 or 1789.

At a meeting of the same committee on the 16th of April, 1788, it was judged not expedient to renew the application during the then present session.---At a subsequent meeting on the 3d of December, 1788, the committee resolved to direct their attention to the prosecution of their application sometime during that session of parliament, and which was accordingly brought forward on the 8th May, 1789.

The **CASE** of the protestant-dissenters, in relation to the laws by which the sacramental test is imposed. 1789. (1.)
A single sheet.

N.B. The same is re-published, on a single sheet, with the report of the committee, and two protests in the house of lords, 1688,---prefaced by a letter to the printer of the Manchester chronicle, signed "A Dissenter."---also in the Chelmsford chronicle of May 22, 1789.

The

1789. The **RIGHT** of protestant-dissenters to a compleat toleration, &c.---By a layman.---the second edition, corrected. 8vo. pp. 106. *Johnson* 2s.

(2.) A **LETTER** to earl Stanhope on the subject of the test, as objected to in a pamphlet, [*The right of protestant dissenters, &c.*] recommended by his lordship (1). 8vo. pp. 45. Oxford printed: London. *Rivingtons*, 1s.

(3.) A **LETTER** to the bishops on the application of the protestant-dissenters to parliament for a repeal of the corporation and test acts. Including strictures on some passages in the bishop of Gloucester's (Dr. Sam. Hallifax's) Sermon, on January 30, 1788. 8vo. pp. 45. *Johnson* 1s.

(4.) A **LETTER** to the author of a letter to the bishops, on the application of the dissenters, &c. By W. A. 8vo. pp. 15. (printed at Canterbury) 6d.

(5.) Mr. Berrington's **RIGHTS** of dissenters from the established church, in relation, principally, to English catholics. 8vo. pp. 66. *Robinsons*. 1s.

1788. Mr. Catlow (of Mansfield's) **ADDRESS** to the dissenters on the state of their political and civil liberty as subjects of Great Britain. 8vo. pp. 19. *Johnson*. 4d.

(6.) Mr. Bradbury's **LETTER** to Edward Jeffries, Esq. chairman of the committee of protestant-dissenters, for applying to parliament for a repeal of the corporation and test acts, so far as they concern protestant-dissenters. 4to. pp. 17. *Walker*. 1s.

(7.) The **DEBATE** on the repeal of the test and corporation acts, in the house of commons, May 8, 1789. Containing the substance of the speeches of Mr. Beaufoy, sir H. Houghton, lord North, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Smith, &c. 8vo. pp. 40. *Stockdale* 1s. 6d.

The

(1) Recommended by his lordship, in the house of lords May 18, 1789. when he moved for leave to bring in a "Bill for relieving members of the church of England from sundry penalties and disabilities, to which by the laws now in force they may be liable, and for extending freedom in matters of religion to all persons (papists only excepted) and for other purposes therein mentioned."---See the *Diary*; or *Woodfall's Register* of May 19, 1789.

The DEBATE in the house of commons on Mr. Beaufoy's motion for the repeal of such parts of the test and corporation acts as affect the protestant-dissenters, on Friday the 8th of May 1789. (u) 8vo. pp. 98. *Johnson.* 1s.

1789..

N.B. With a list of the members of the house of commons, who voted for going into a committee both on the 28th of March 1787, and 8th of May 1789.

The SPEECHES of lord North on a motion for a repeal of the corporation and test acts, as delivered in the house of commons, March 28, 1787. and May 8, 1789. 8vo. pp. 30. *Walter,* 1s. (pub. 1790.)

(11.)

A CATA-

(u) Two letters on the test act, signed *Hamden*, printed in the Gazetteer of January 20, and March 1, 1790, and since reprinted on a single sheet, are well worth being preserved, and speak the language of a well informed and well principled writer. The first was occasioned by the university of Cambridge thanking the minister for his opposition to the repeal of the test act at this time. Which, by the bye, was only done by the heads, in a covert way, not by a vote of the senate, where it was not judged expedient to hazard the success of the compliment.---See also a letter signed *Civis* in the Gazetteer of Feb. 9, 1790, in consequence of the author of the preface to *Bellendenus*, having considered the conduct of Mr. Pitt on the occasion as the most meritorious feature in his political career.

A CATALOGUE (continued) of the publications occasioned by the application to parliament for the repeal of the corporation and test acts.—Tuesday March 2d. 1790.

[Vol. I.] The CASE of the protestant dissenters, in relation to the laws by which the sacramental test is imposed. A single sheet : also in 8vo. pp. 8.

(2.) A REVIEW of the case of the protestant-dissenters, with reference to the corporation and test acts. In which the reasons alledged by the non-conformists for the repeal of those laws, are examined under three general heads, to which they are reducible, of grounds of claim, religious motives, and political considerations, and shewn to fail in each branch. (x) 8vo. pp. 63. Robson, 1s 6d.

Mr.

(x) To reply to the arguments of this review of the case of the appellants, it were sufficient dispassionately to read and consider the paper to which it immediately refers. To oppose it by evidence, it were sufficient to adduce the testimony of another right reverend prelate, by no means less learned, and generally esteemed far more candid, liberal, and ingenuous ; and one, whose acuteness in “ smelling out a roguery,” has been long distinguished by another learned prelate. (See Bp. Hurd’s *moral and political dialogues* ; preface to the first edition, 1759. p. ix.)

“ While they (i.e. modern separatists, says bishop Douglas) are made easy by the free exercise of their respective modes of worship, may we not reasonably expect, whatever farther claims are sometimes urged by individuals, that the body of protestant-dissenters, in general, are well inclined to return due obedience for protection ?” See the Bp. of Carlisle’s Sermon before the lords, on Jan. 30, 1790. p. 14.

Dr. Pretyman Bp. of Lincoln, (in a sermon before the same audience, on the same anniversary in 1789, p. 11.) ventures so far as to say, “ it is the unalienable privilege of every christian to form his own religious opinions, and to worship God in the manner which appears to him most agreeable to the scriptures ; and that every diminution of this right, every mode of compulsion, and every species of restraint which is not required by the public safety, is inconsistent with the idea of a moral agent, and in the strongest degree repugnant to the spirit of the gospel.”

The

1790.

Mr. S. Palmer's **VINDICATION** of the modern dissenters against the aspersions of the rev. W. Hawkins, M.A. in his Bampton-lecture sermons, and the right rev. author of A review of the case, &c.---intended as a supplement to Dr. Johnson's life of Dr. Watts, with notes. 8vo. pp. 38. *Johnson, 1s.*

(3.)

A **LETTER** from the Rt. hon. lord Petre to the Rt. rev. Dr. Horsley, bishop of St. David's. 8vo. pp. 44. *Faulder, 1s.*

(4.)

An **ADDRESS** to the bishops; upon the subject of a late letter from one of their lordships (Dr. Horsley, bishop of St. David's) to certain clergy in his diocese. With the letter prefixed (1). 8vo. pp. 14. *Kearsley, 6d.*

(5.)

OBSERVATIONS on the case of the protestant dissenters with reference to the corporation and test acts. 8vo. pp. 19. Oxford, printed; London, *Rivington, 6d.*

(6.)

The **RIGHT** of protestant dissenters to a complete toleration, &c.---the third edition, corrected. 8vo. pp. 106. *Johnson, 1s 6d.*

(7.)

The same liberality of mind, is distinguishable in Dr. Ross, bishop of Exeter, who in his sermon, in the same place, and on the same occasion, in 1779,---only a very few months before parliament passed the bill for relief of protestant-dissenting-ministers,---observed "that the season, he trusted, was then approaching. An opportunity would, he hoped, soon be offered to them, of shewing, that they deserved the character, which they had long assumed among protestants; of placing religious liberty on its true foundation; and of giving to all who dissented from their religious establishment, and were good subjects to the state, that legal security, to which reason, and the gospel, and sound policy, undoubtedly entitled them."

(1) This extraordinary letter has also been noticed by Dr. Priestley in his *Defence of Unitarianism* for 1788 and 1789. p. 64. note:—in the postscript (p. 187) of a *Letter to a Nobleman*. p. 187.—And in another tract, entitled *Facts, &c.* p. 15—26. Where it is stated, from authority, that upon a similar interference in an election for the county of Worcester in 1702. by Dr. William Lloyd, then bishop of that diocese, the house of commons had the virtue and spirit to address the queen to remove the said bishop from the place of lord almoner, and that her Majesty dismissed him accordingly.

(8.) The DANGER of repealing the test-act. In a letter to a member of parliament, from a country freeholder (2). 8vo. pp. 69. *Lowndes*, 1s 6d.

[Vol. II.]

R E P U B L I C A T I O N S.

1790.

(9.) Milton's TREATISE of civil power in ecclesiastical causes: shewing that it is not lawful for any power on earth to compel in matters of religion. First printed, anno 1659, 8vo. pp. 47. *Johnson*, 1s.

(10.)

Dean Swift's TRACTS on the repeal of the test act, written and first published in Ireland, in the years 1731-2. viz. 1. The presbyterian's plea of merit, in order to take off the test, impartially examined. 2. The advantages proposed, by repealing the sacramental test impartially considered. 3. Queries relating to the sacramental test. 8vo. pp. 50. *Walter*, 1s 6d.

(11.)

The HISTORY of the test act: in which the mistakes in some late writings against it are rectified, and the importance of it to the church explained. 8vo. pp. 31. London. printed, 1732. Oxford reprinted 1790. *Oxford Fletcher*. Lond. *Rivingtons*, 6d.

(12.)

The DISPUTE ADJUSTED about the proper time of applying for a repeal of the corporation and test acts: by shewing, that no time is proper. First published in the year 1732; again in 1736, and now republished at the Clarendon pres. 8vo. pp. 16. Oxford, *Prince*. London, *Rivingtons*, 3d.

A FULL

(2) See in the Gazetteer of Feb. 9, 1790, a Letter signed *Hollis*, in which the dissenters are well vindicated in giving the preference to such candidates for a seat in parliament, as should concur with them upon the present question; and in the same paper of Feb. 25, the idle notion of the danger to church or state is well repelled by I. H.

A FULL AND FAIR DISCUSSION of the pretensions of the dissenters to the repeal of the sacramental test. First published in 1733, and now reprinted at the Clarendon pres. 8vo. pp. 26. Oxford, Prince. Lond. *Rivingtons*, 6d. (13.)

Bp. Anthony Ellys's PLEA for the sacramental test, as a just security for the church established, and very conducive to the welfare of the state. The third edition. Humbly submitted to the consideration of both houses of parliament, and to all the well-wishers of our constitution (a). 8vo. pp. 53. *Rivingtons*, 1s. (14.)

Bishop Sherlock's ARGUMENTS, (b) &c. *Robinsons*, 1s. (15.)

Bishop Hoadly's REFUTATION, &c. *Johnson*, 1s 6d. (16.)

Mr. Fownes's ENQUIRY into the principles of toleration. To which is prefixed, an introductory preface, containing some account of the author. By Andrew Kippis, D.D. F.R.S. and S.A. 8vo. pp. xxxviii. and 128. Shrewsbury, printed; London, *Longman*, 2s 6d. (17.)

Dr. Burnaby's TWO CHARGES to the clergy of the archdeaconry of Leicester, in 1786 and 87. pp. 38. *Payne and Son*, 1s. (18.)

[Vol. III.]

1790.

FACTS, submitted to the consideration of the friends to civil and religious liberty, but more particularly addressed to the protestant-dissenters of England and Wales; containing bishop Horsley's extraordinary letter to the clergy of his diocese; and the substance of Mr. Fox's speech on the repeal of the test laws. [May 8th. 1789.] 8vo. pp. 44. *Johnson*, 1s. (19.)

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS declaratory of the principles of the protestant-dissenters, and proving that the repeal of the corporation and test acts was earnestly desired by king William III. and king George I. and also by many respectable members of the church of England of high rank and situations, both in church and state, during their reigns. 8vo. pp. viii. & 24. Birmingham, printed.—London, *Johnson*, 6d. (20.)

(a) See this place in the bishop's *Tracts*. 4to. 1763. p. 116---182. and also some very sensible exceptions which were taken to it in *Occasional Remarks upon some Late Strictures on the Confessional part*. 2. p. 69 and seq.---also 81---84.

(b) See note p. 9. of this catalogue.

[Vol. IV.]

1790.

(21.) A COLLECTION of testimonies in favor of religious liberty, in the case of the dissenters, catholics and jews. By a christian politician. 8vo. pp. xx. & 119. *Dilly.*

(22.) EXTRACTS from Books and other small pieces; in favor of religious liberty, and the rights of dissenters. Number i. and ii. 8vo. pp. 22. and 32. Birmingham, printed: London, *Johnson*, 6d. each.

(23.) A Church of England-man's ANSWER to the arguments and petition of protestant-dissenters against the test. 8vo. pp. 28. Oxford, *Fletcher*: London, *Rivingtons*, 6d.

(24.) THEODOSIUS, or a solemn admonition to protestant-dissenters, on the proposed repeal of the test and corporation acts. In which are considered the political and religious characters of Dr. P. Dr. Price, Mr. Fox, Judge Mr. Sheridan, Mr. B. Mr. Sawbridge Mrs. F. &c. 8vo. pp. 68. *Buckland*, (c) 1s 6d.

(25.) PHILO-THEODOSIUS; or, a new edition of Theodosius, with a new character of Mr. Burke. To which are added, for the convenience of gentlemen, disposed, by duty or inclination, to become perfect masters of the subject, a series of propositions on the nature of establishments, civil and religious. Containing the sum and substance of all that has ever been advanced on the subject of the test and corporation acts, in a few clear, concise, and distinct axioms of civil policy, so methodically digested, that a complete view

(c) In this publication of THEODOSIUS, (which common fame ascribes to the rev. Philip Withers,) is retailed a calumny against Dr. Priestley, in a supposed conversation and dying confession of the late Mr. S. Deane.--I ought to call it the *basest calumny*, not only because it is an improbable, and wholly incredible story, but wilfully and deliberately founded in known falsehood. An ample extract may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for the last month, May, 1790. p. 383. which is immediately followed (p. 384. and 385.) by a note from Dr. Priestley, acquainting Mr. Urban that he had seen the impudent calumny which had been very industriously circulated by his enemies,--that he never had any *conversation* with Mr. Deane on the subject of religion; and accompanied with a letter from Dr. Bancroft to Dr. Priestley, which abundantly demonstrates the impossibility of such conversation with, or declaration from, Mr. Deane, having ever taken place.

view of the question may be obtained at first sight. By an old member of parliament. 8vo. pp. 31. *Bourne*, 1s.

✓ A LETTER to a friend, on the test act, by a christian-believer, philanthropist, and North Briton. 8vo. pp. 37. *Stockdale*, 1s. (26.)

A LETTER to the people called Quakers, on the probable consequences to them of a repeal of the corporation and test acts. 8vo. pp. 14. *Stockdale*, 6d. (27.)

A DIALOGUE between bishop Hoadly and bishop Sherlock, on the corporation and test acts. 8vo. pp. 46. *Davis*, 1s 6d. (28.)

ESSAY on the origin, character, and views of the protestant dissenters. 8vo. pp. 29, Oxford, *Prince*. London, *Rivingtons*, 1s. (29.)

A LETTER to the parliament of Great Britain, on the intended application of the protestant dissenters, for obtaining a repeal of the corporation and test acts. By a member of the university of Cambridge. To which is added, a genuine extract of a Letter from king Charles the first, to his son the prince of Wales, afterwards king of England. 4to. pp. 22. *Rivingtons*, 6d. (30.)

TEST AGAINST TEST, or a view of the measures proposed in the resolutions of the dissenters, to remove all tests by imposing one of their own upon every candidate for a seat in the house of commons, at the next general election. A single sheet. *Rider*, 2d. (31.)

EPISCOPAL OPINIONS on the test and corporation acts; delivered in the house of peers in December 1718. By archbishops Wake and Dawes; bishops Hoadly, Smalridge, Willis, Gibson, Robinson, Atterbury, Kennet and Gastrell. With arguments, on the same occasion, by the duke of Buckingham, earl Stanhope, earls of Nottingham, Sunderland, Jersey, Kay; lord viscount Townshend; lords North and Grey, Coningsby and Lansdowne. 8vo. pp. 31. *Priddin*, 1s. (32.)

LETTERS to the people of England, against the repeal of the test and corporation acts. By a graduate of Oxford. 8vo. pp. 47. *Bell*, 1s. (33.)

A SCOURGE for the dissenters; or, non-conformity unmasked: occasioned by the application intended to be made this session of parliament, for the repeal of the corporation and

and test acts.---With animadversions on Dr. Price's Sermon preached at the Old Jewry Meeting-house, on the 4th of November, 1789. In an address to both houses of parliament.---By an ecclesiastic. 8vo. pp. 55. *Parsons*, 1s. 6d.

(35.) Dr. Beilby's SERMON on religious toleration, preached in the church of Bowness upon Windermere, Westmoreland. 4to. pp. 20. *Baldwin*, 1s.

(36.) Mr. Drummond's SERMON in the parish church of Doncaster, at the primary visitation of the archdeacon of York. Aug. 13, 1787. To which are added, a few plain arguments against the repeal of the corporation and test acts. 4to. pp. 30. *Rivingtons*, 1s.

(37.) A LOOK TO THE LAST CENTURY: or, the dissenters weighed in their own scales (d). 8vo. pp. 143. *White and Son*, 2s.

(38.) ✓ The ADDRESS of William Bull, Gent. to William Poole, Esq. steward of the manor of Bishops'-Whitelands, in the south part of Great-Britain. [By the Rev. W. Keate.] 8vo. pp. 41. Bath, *Crutwell*, London, *Dilly*, 1s.

[Vol. V.]

(39.) Mr. Robinson's DISCOURSE on SACRAMENTAL TESTS, delivered at Cambridge, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1788, at a general meeting of the deputies of the congregations of protestant-dissenters in the county of Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 27. Cambridge, printed; London, *Dilly* 1s.

(40.) Mr. Wakefield's ADDRESS to the inhabitants of the town of Nottingham, occasioned by a letter lately sent to the mayor, and some other members of the corporation of that town. With an appendix on the subject of the test laws. 8vo. pp. 31. *Johnson*, 1s.

(41.) ————— CURSORY REFLECTIONS, occasioned by the present meetings in opposition to the claims of the dissenters,

(d) See Gentleman's Magazine 1785. [vol. iv. p. 21] where this author appears to have figured on the same subject, under the signature of *Atopomafix*. He was, in part, corrected by *Crito*, ib. p. 436.

dissenters, and the repeal of the corporation and test acts. 8vo. Birmingham, printed, London, *Deighton*, 6d.

Mr. J. Mead Ray's SERMON preached at Stow-market, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1789. before the deputies from the several protestant dissenting congregations in the county of Suffolk, assembled for the purpose of deliberating upon measures proper to be pursued for obtaining a repeal of the corporation and test laws. Published at their unanimous request. 8vo. pp. 26. second edition. *Buckland*, 6d. (42.)

Mr. S. Pearce's SERMON, preached before the congregation of protestant-dissenters, meeting in Cannon-street, Birmingham, Feb. 21, 1790. Printed at the request of the committee of the seven congregations of the three denominations of protestant-dissenters in Birmingham. 8vo. pp. 34. Birmingham, printed. London, *Johnson*, 6d. (43.)

A LETTER to the public meeting of the friends to the repeal of the test and corporation acts, at the London tavern, on February 13, 1790 (e). From a lay-dissenter. 8vo. pp. 15. (no publisher's name.) (44.)

Translation of a SPEECH spoken by the Count Clermont Tonnerre, Christmas-eve last, on the subject of admitting non-catholics, comedians, and jews, to all the privileges of citizens, according to the declaration of rights. 8vo. pp. 16. London, (*Stuart*) 6d. (45.)

TOLERATION AND CHARITY peculiar to the christian religion; written originally in french, (but never published.) By A. B. Bishop of —, in Languedoc, to his friend a bishop in Normandy. Translated by a friend of the author, and dedicated to the right hon. C. J. Fox. 8vo. pp. 32. *Murray*, 1s 6d. (46.)

✓ Answer to the bishop of Comana's pastoral letter. By a protesting catholic. 8vo. pp. 36. *Faulder*, 1s. (47.)

A LETTER to a nobleman, containing considerations on the laws relating to dissenters, and on the intended application (48.)

(e) See the Gazeteer of Feb. 19, 1790 for a very good account, of part of Mr. Fox's excellent speech at the above meeting. Also---for an humorous account of the public meeting, by one of the guests, distinguished for his deep learning and social talents, see, *Epistola Macaronica ad fratrem, de iis que gesta sunt in numero dissentientium conuentu*, Londini habito, prid. Id. Feb. 1790. 4to *Johnson*.

lication to parliament for the repeal of the corporation and test acts. By a layman. 8vo. pp. 192. *Cadell*, 3s.

(49.) Mr. Bristow's CURSORY REFLECTIONS on the policy, justice, and expediency of repealing the test and corporation acts, addressed to the nation. 8vo. pp. 42. *Walter*, 1s 6d.

(50.) A LETTER to the R. R. the archbishops and bishops of England; pointing out the only sure means of preserving the church from the dangers that now threaten her. By an upper-graduate. 8vo. pp. 25. *Johnson*, 1s.

(51.) HALF AN HOUR'S CONVERSATION, between a churchman and a dissenter, on the subject of the test laws; in which the propriety of repealing them is plainly demonstrated. Extracted chiefly from the speeches of Mr. Fox and Mr. Beaufoy, May 8, 1789. 8vo. pp. 8. No publisher's name. *Id.*

(52.) BRIEF STATE of the controversy respecting the corporation and test acts. 8vo. pp. 15. No publisher's name, (*Johnson*.)

(53.) A SHORT REPLY to the speech intended to be spoken by the right hon. C. J. Fox, in favour of the repeal of the test and corporation acts. 8vo. pp. 34. *Stockdale*, 1s.

[Vol. VI.]

(54.) Dr. Priestley's SERMON (entitled, *The conduct to be observed by dissenters, in order to procure the repeal of the corporation and test acts*,) preached before the congregations of the old and new meetings, at Birmingham, Nov. 5, 1789, printed at the request of the committee of the seven congregations of the three denominations of protestant dissenters in Birmingham. 8vo. pp. 16. Birmingham, printed: London, *Johnson*, 6d.

(55.) LETTER and QUERIES to Dr. Priestley, relative to the principles of the corporation and test acts; occasioned by his sermon, preached at Birmingham, on the 5th of Nov. 1789 (f). 8vo. pp. 36. *Brew*, 1s.

Dr.

(f) For further remarks on Dr. Priestley's Sermon... see Mr. Keate's *Free Examination of Dr. Price's and Dr. Priestley's Sermons*, noticed towards the end of this catalogue.

1790.

Dr. Croft's SERMON (*the test laws defended,*) preached at (56.)
St. Philip's church in Birmingham, on Sunday January 3,
1790. With a preface containing remarks on Dr. Price's
revolution sermon, and other publications. 8vo. pp. 36.
Birmingham, printed: London, Baldwin, 1s.

Mr. Hobson's SERIES OF REMARKS upon a sermon (57.)
preached at St. Philip's church, &c.---by George Croft,
D.D. &c. prefaced by animadversions on his preface, &c.
8vo. pp. 68. Birmingham, printed: London, Johnson, 2s.

Mr. Spencer Madan's SERMON, (*the principal claims of (58.)
the dissenters considered,*) preached at St. Philip's church in
Birmingham, on Sunday the 14th of February 1790. 8vo.
pp. 36. Birmingham, printed: (London, Faulder. 1s.)

Dr. Priestley's FAMILIAR LETTERS, addressed to the (59.)
inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, in refutation of
several charges, advanced against the dissenters, by the rev.
Mr. Madan, rector of St. Philip's, in his Sermon, entitled,
The principal claims of the dissenters considered, &c. 8vo. four
parts. pp. 131. Birmingham, printed: London, Johnson.
3s.

Mr. Madan's LETTER to Dr. Priestley in consequence of (60.)
his "Familiar letters, [parts 1 and 2] addressed to the in-
habitants of Birmingham, &c." 8vo. pp. 48. Birming-
ham, printed: [London, Johnson,] 1s.

A SERIOUS ADDRESS to the rev. Mr. Madan, contain- (61.)
ing some observations on his Sermon preached at St. Philip's
church, &c.—By a layman. 8vo. pp. 16. Birmingham,
printed: London, Johnson, 6d.

An APPEAL to the common sense, and common honesty (62.)
of every inhabitant of Birmingham, respecting the passages
extracted from the preface to Dr. Priestley's Letters to the
rev. Ed. Burn, and sent to the bishops, and members of
the house of commons, previous to the debate on the repeal
of the corporation and test acts (f). 8vo. pp. 31. Birming-
ham, printed: London, Johnson, 6d.

May.

(62.)

OBSERVA-

(f) In addition to the above stated tracts between Mr. Madan
and Dr. Priestley, there were others, which were of less general
circulation. A small tract, entitled, *Very familiar letters to Dr. Priest-
ley,*

[Vol. VII.]

(63.) **OBSERVATIONS** on the conduct of the protestant-dissenters. No. 1 and 2. 8vo. pp. 27 and 17. *Pridden* 6d. each.

(64.) **A LETTER** to the author of *Observations* on the conduct of the protestant-dissenters. 8vo. pp. 24. *Bury*, printed.

Nov. **A LETTER** addressed to the delegates from the several congregations of protestant-dissenters, who met at Devizes, on Sept. 14. 1789. 8vo. pp. 27. *Salisbury*, printed: London, *Wilkie*, 6d.

Dec. **A SECOND LETTER** addressed to the same. 8vo. pp. 44. *Salisbury*, printed: London, *Wilkie*, 1s.

(65.) **The SPIRIT of the CONSTITUTION** and that of the **CHURCH OF ENGLAND**, compared. To which are added, by another hand, **REMARKS** on Two letters addressed to the delegates, &c. 8vo. pp. 42. *Johnson*, 1s.

(66.) **A SHORT EXAMINATION** of some of the principal reasons for the repeal of the test and corporation acts, as contained in the resolutions for a meeting of delegates of the several congregations of protestant-dissenters in the eastern division of the county of Somerset. By a clergyman of the church of England. 8vo. pp. 23. *Rivingtons*, 6d.

(67.) **Mr. Owen's SERMON** (*The dissenters' present claims considered*,) preached in the parish church of Warrington, on the 30th of January, 1790. 8vo. pp. 33. *Warrington*, printed: London, *Lowndes*, 1s.

Mr.

ley, was printed and published at Birmingham, under the assumed name of "John Nott, Button Burnisher." These were replied to in two small publications, entitled *Very familiar letters to Mr. John Nott*; published in the names of "Alexander Armstrong, Whip-maker, and Abel Sharp, Spur-maker." These were followed by *An Address to the inhabitants of Birmingham, occasioned by very familiar letters addressed to Dr. Priestley, under the signature of John Nott*, By an inhabitant.— The result of the malignant mischief intended by the pretended Button Burnisher's very familiar letters, has been,—that evil has on itself recoiled.

Mr. Bealey's **OBSERVATIONS** upon the rev. Mr. Owen's Sermon, preached in the parish church of Warrington, &c. 8vo. pp. 41. Warrington, printed: London, Johnson, 1s.

2790.

(70.)

REASONS for seeking a repeal of the corporation and test acts, submitted to the consideration of the candid and impartial. By a dissenting. 12mo. pp. 42. Buckland, 1s.

(71.)

SOME STRICTURES on a late publication, entitled, **Reasons for seeking a repeal, &c.** By a churchman. 8vo. pp. 32. Rivington, 1s.

(72.)

Mr. John Martin's **SPEECH** on the repeal of such parts of the test and corporation acts as affect conscientious dissenters: intended to have been delivered before the general body of dissenting-ministers at the library in Red-crof street, Dec. 22. 1789. 8vo. pp. 30. Stockdale, 6d.

(73.)

A **LETTER** to the rev. John Martin, occasioned by his intended speech on the repeal, &c. By no reverend dissenting. 8vo. pp. 32. Johnson, 6d.

(74.)

Mr. De Coetlogon's **SERMON**, (the test of truth, piety, and religion,) delivered on the day of sacramental qualification for the chief magistracy of the city of London; before the lord mayor, the aldermen, and sheriffs. 4to. pp. 25. and an appendix (g). Rivington, 1s. 6d.

(75.)

D 2

A LET-

(g) Mr. De Coetlogon's test of truth, piety, and religion,--together with the countenance of his patron, might have been presumed, from former specimens, and are matters of no consequence: but, on this occasion, the temporary delusion attended the common council.

Their debates are recorded by Mr. deputy Nichols; (Gent's Mag. for March and April 1790. vol. ix. p. 267 and 364) upon which it is only to be observed, that the livery of London, followed the cry of their superiors,--tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. It is possible, however, they may not be last to recover their temper and understanding.

In 1689, they petitioned the house of commons,--" that the king might be freed from all restraint of using his protestant subjects

1790.

(76.)

A LETTER to the right hon. the lord-mayor, on the sacramental qualification. With some observations on the Sermon preached before his lordship, on the 10th of Jan. 1790. 8vo. pp. 29. *Johnson, 1s.*

(77.)

Mr. Loft's HISTORY of the corporation and test acts. With an investigation of their importance to the establishment in church and state. Addressed to the people of England; and particularly to the county of Suffolk. 8vo. pp. 40. Bury, printed: London, *Johnson, 1s.*

(78.)

OBSERVATIONS suggested by the perusal of Mr. Loft's History of the corporation and test acts. By a clergyman of the establishment. 8vo. pp. 30. Bury, printed: London, *Robinsons, 1s.*

(79.)

Mr. Loft's VINDICATION of the short history of the corporation and test acts. *Johnson, 1s.*

[Vol. VIII

(80.)

A COLLECTION of the resolutions passed at the meetings of the clergymen of the church of England, of the counties, corporations, cities, and towns, and of the society for promoting christian knowledge; assembled to take into consideration the late application of the dissenters to parliament, for the repeal of the corporation and test acts. 8vo. pp. 43. *Rivingtons, 1s.*

A country

subjects indifferently in his military or civil services, according to their several qualities or abilities, wherewith God Almighty, nature and experience have endowed them, to that very end that they might be useful to their king and country, and therein serve God in their generation."---See appendix, p. xv, to *Collection of testimonies.*

In 1790 (Feb. 25) the common council, resolve, (*inter alia*) "that to remove the two bulwarks to our sacred constitution in church and state, by a repeal of the corporation and test acts, would tend to produce that civil anarchy, which at first pointed out to the legislature the necessity of making such wise and salutary restrictive laws."

A country curate's **OBSERVATIONS** on the advertisement from the Leeds' clergy, relative to the test act. In a letter to a friend (b). 8vo. pp. 14. *Johnson*, 3d.

1790.
(81.)

CURSORY REFLECTIONS on the present intended repeal of the test act. Addressed to the members of a certain meeting, [at Chester] friends to the established church. By a member of the same church. 8vo. pp. 32 and 12. *Evans*, 1s.

(82.)

Mr. Smith's **REMARKS** on the resolutions which were formed at a meeting of the archdeaconry of Chester, held at Chester on Monday the 15th of February, 1790; with some observations on the late arguments of Mr. Pitt, and the conduct of Mr. Burke, relative to a repeal of the test act. 8vo. pp. 44. Liverpool, printed: London, *Johnson*, 1s.

(83.)

Mr. Parry's **REMARKS** on the resolutions passed at a meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and clergy of the county of Warwick, held on Feb. 2, 1790. In three letters to the right hon. the Earl of Aylesford, chairman of the meeting. With some occasional remarks on the resolutions at Bartlett's-buildings. 8vo. pp. 47. Birmingham, printed: London, *Johnson*, 1s.

(84.)

The DEBATE in the House of Commons on Tuesday the 2d of March, 1790, on the motion of Mr. Fox, for a repeal of the corporation and test acts; in which the arguments of the different speakers are given with correctness and impartiality. 8vo. pp. 58. *Walter*, 1s.

(85.)

The DEBATE in the house of Commons, on the repeal of the corporation and test acts, March 2, 1790: containing the speeches of Mr. Fox, sir H. Hoghton, Mr.

(86.)

(b) The resolutions of the Leeds clergy, agreed upon on the 15th of Jan. 1790, had express reference to other previous resolutions of the protestant-dissenters of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which were passed at their meeting at Wakefield the 30th. of Dec. 1789.---The resolutions of both these meetings were printed together, on a single sheet,--followed by a very excellent reply from the dissenting-ministers of Leeds, dated Jan. 9, 1790.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Powis, Mr. Burke (i), Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Martin, Mr. Beaufoy, Mr. Yorke, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Wilberforce, and sir Wm. Dolben. 8vo. pp. 59. *Stockdale*, (2d edit.) 1s.

(87.) Two SPEECHES delivered in the house of commons, on Tuesday the 2d of March 1790, by the right hon. C. J. Fox, in support of his motion for a repeal of the corporation and test acts. 8vo. pp. 86. *Debrett*, 2s.

(88.) The SPEECH of the right hon. C. J. Fox, in the house of commons, on Tuesday March 2, 1790, upon his motion for the repeal of the corporation and test acts. 8vo. pp. 44. *Ridgeway*, 1s.

(89.) The SPEECH of the right hon. William Pitt, in the house of commons, on Tuesday the 2d of March 1790, respecting the repeal of the corporation and test acts. 8vo. pp. 51. *Stuart*, 1s.

Vol. IX.] OBSERVATIONS occasioned by the late decision in parliament, in favour of the test laws: being a sermon preached in a country chapel on the 7th of March 1790. 12mo. pp. 18. Manchester, printed; London, *Johnson*, 4d.

(90.) An ADDRESS to the opposers of the repeal of the corporation and test acts. 2d edition. 8vo. pp. 41. *Johnson*, 1s.

Mr. T.

(i.) Mr. Burke in the course of his speech made use of a printed extract from one of Dr. Priestley's then late publications, which had been distributed among the members of the house of commons and the bench of bishops;---but which had been made with such shameful omissions, as immediately to induce Dr. P. to state the imposition in a short printed letter (dated March 4, 1790) to the same parties, to whom the extract had been sent. This gross imposition upon parliament has since been the subject of a pamphlet before stated, entitled "an Appeal to the common sense and common honesty of every inhabitant of Birmingham."--- Mr. Cooper also addressed a Letter in the public papers to Mr. Burke, (dated Manchester March 4, 1790.) upon the use he made, of a false communication received from one Samuel Fletcher, injurious to the cause of the repeal, and to the character of Mr. Cooper. And which letter was also printed separately on an octavo page.

Mr. W. Keate's FREE EXAMINATION of Dr. Price's and Dr. Priestley's sermons. With a Postscript, containing some strictures upon an *Address to the opposers of the repeal of the corporation and test acts (k)*. 8vo. pp. 64. *Dodgley*, 2s.

An ADDRESS to the dissenters of England on their late defeat. 8vo. pp. 32. *Johnson*, 1s.

A HINT of advice addressed to the protestant-dissenters, on a late decision in the honourable the house of commons, on a motion for a repeal of the test and corporation acts. 12mo. pp. 22. *Johnson*, 6d.

Mr. Courtenay's PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS on the late revolution in France, and the conduct of the dissenters in England. In a letter to the rev. Dr. Priestley. 8vo. pp. 94. *Beckett*, 2s.

OBSERVATIONS on the origin and effects of the test act. With some hints for the consideration of the clergy. By a dissenter (l). 8vo. pp. 41. *Johnson*, 1s.

(k) This tract is placed in this part of the catalogue only on account of the postscript, and because it was published so lately as the month of May, after the rejection of the application to parliament. It is referred to, under Dr. Priestley's sermon which it professes to examine.

Dr. Price having, in his "Discourse on the love of our country, delivered Nov. 4, 1789, to the society for commemorating the revolution in Great Britain," mentioned the imperfect state of toleration among us,—he has been incidentally replied to, on this head, by his several examiners, answerers, observers, and letter-writers,—but it were needless to enlarge this catalogue by references to them.—Mons. Rabaud de Saint Etienne's Speech in the national assembly of France on 27 of August 1789. (republished in *collection of testimonies*, &c. note xv. p. 83.) is the best answer to all objections that have been taken to Dr. Price's plea for extended toleration; added indeed to this circumstance, which is worth mentioning to the subjects of Great Britain, that the Discourse on the love of our country, was translated into French, and has passed through five editions at Paris.

(l) A considerable part of this tract was first printed on a single sheet, dated, Worcestershire, Feb. 8, 1790. and signed with the letter, H. probably the leading letter of the worthy author's name; and was entitled, *Hints respectfully addressed to the members of the house of commons*.

Mr. W. H. Nichols, a member of the
firm of Dr. Nichols & Nichols, a
firm of physicians, who are engaged in
the practice of medicine in the city of
Boston, has been engaged in the
practice of medicine for many years,
and has a large and successful
practice.

